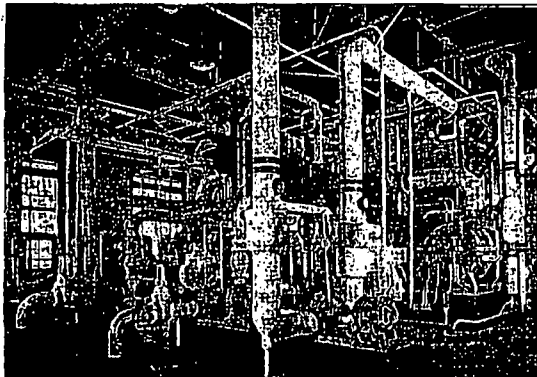
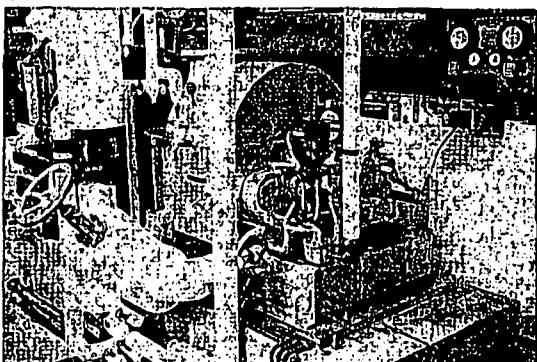




CENTRIFUGAL, steam-turbine-driven refrigerating machines can supply as much as 1800 gpm chilled water at 36 F to individual buildings' air-conditioning systems



COMPACT, modern steam turbines, with connected shell and tube condensers, give an efficient, low-cost power generation, with a minimum of operating attendance

HOPELESS operating and maintenance problems in old plant show in this photo of badly neglected water-tube boiler, choked by boiler scale and piping fouled-up



REPLACEMENTS continued

show more than the new and the old. They picture the complete replacement of institutional buildings' air-conditioning systems. The old "necessary evil" of power plants look like they're a thing of the past. Here, though, are some of the terrific penalties poor water conditions laid on the old plant. Read, and you'll appreciate why we want out on the new powerhouse.

Boiler scale was so heavy and built up so fast the operators couldn't get up with it. As recently as 1948, boilers were shut down for cleaning only when they were so clogged up they couldn't produce effectively any more. The old system it had to be that we would just finish a clean-up on one boiler when the next one would break down. When I first took over as chief engineer there were scale clumps that reached a solid foot of height on front and back headers because of leaky handhold plates—couldn't push doors partly open, photo.

Return lines were just as serious a need of attention. When the high-pressure loaded feedwater broke down the boiler heat, CO₂ carried over at a high clip into steam mains and showed up in a dangerously low pH return water. Return lines looked like they had prime coat of red lead. Every time maintenance men went out to replace nipple he'd wind up putting in a whole new section.

But because we had the new plant under way the State Boiler Inspection Division, which had condemned the old boilers, let us continue running them. By dint of heavy blowdown and a maintenance shift water treatment we got by.

New Plant. In February 1949, we left the old and turned on the new power plant. The boiler-room

Typical Raw Water From Wells in Dallas Area

Calcium	82
Magnesium	34
Total hardness	120
Sodium & potassium	518
Total cations	638
Sulfate	8
Chloride	170
Mineral acid loss	178
Bicarbonate	460
Hydroxide	
Total anions	638

PRINCIPAL POWER-PLANT EQUIPMENT

Baylor Hospital, Dallas, Texas

GENERATING EQUIPMENT:

Boiler, Type H, 3-drum, 5018 sq ft heating surface	Babcock & Wilcox Co
Boiler, Type H, 3-drum, 4150 sq ft heating surface	Erie City Iron Works
Boiler, 3-drum, 3000 sq ft heating surface	Condenser Service & Engineering Co
Boiler, 1	Ray Oil Burner Co
Boiler, 1	Elgin Sulfoner Corp
Boiler, 1	The Marley Co
Boiler, 1	Webster Engineering Co

MEASURING INSTRUMENTS:

Boiler, 1	Hays Corp
Boiler, 1	Republic Flow Meters Co
Boiler, 1	The Passmore Corp
Boiler, 1	Brown Instr Div
Boiler, 1	Minnesota-Honeywell Regulator Co
Boiler, 1	Republic Flow Meters Co
Boiler, 1	Brown Instr Div
Boiler, 1	Minnesota-Honeywell Regulator Co
Boiler, 1	The Passmore Corp

VALVES AND ACCESSORIES:

Boiler, 1	Westinghouse Electric Corp
Boiler, 1	Copps Engineering Corp
Boiler, 1	Kawneer-Ross Corp
Boiler, 1	Kawneer-Ross Corp
Boiler, 1	Atwood & Morrill Co

CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT, PUMPS, COMPRESSORS:

Boiler, 1	Carrier Corp
Boiler, 1	Alfa-Chemicals Mig Co
Boiler, 1	100-hp motor, 2505 gpm, 90-ft head
Boiler, 1	40-hp motor, 1800 gpm, 90-ft head
Boiler, 1	60-hp motor, 1150 gpm, 120-ft head
Boiler, 1	30-hp motor, 600 gpm, 120-ft head
Boiler, 1	30 gpm, 25-ft head
Boiler, 1	15 gpm, 25-ft head

Feedwater pumps, 2	Worthington Corp
10740, steam-driven, duplex	
Condensate pump, 1	Union Steam Pump Co
35431/2, steam-driven, duplex	
Air compressors, 2	Worthington Corp
847, including aftercoolers	
Air compressors, 2	Reliance Electric & Engineering Co
20 hp, 225 v, 9 ph, 60-cycle motors	

ELECTRICAL CONTROLS, METERS:

Switchboard and breakers	Suwa D Co
Starters	Allen-Bradley Co
Volt and ampere meters	Westinghouse Electric Corp
Transformers, 2, 100 kva, air cooled	Sorged Electric Co

VALVES, GAGES, THERMOMETERS:

Miscellaneous sizes, globe, gate, straight and angle types	Crane Co
	Wahworth Co
Blowoff valves, boilers	Everlasting Valve Co
Safety valves, B&W boilers	Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co
Safety valves, Erie City boilers	Consolidated-Ashcroft Div
	Manning, Maxwell & Moore Co
Water columns and prismatic glasses	Reliance Gage Column Co
Pressure-reducing valves	Spence Engineering Co
Excess-pressure regulators, feed pumps	McAlister Mig Co
Boiler-water regulators	The Sargent & Lundy Co
Fuel-oil storage-tank gages	The Liquidometer Corp
Boiler gages, Consolidated-Ashcroft Div	Manning, Maxwell & Moore Co
Gages, all others	Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co
Thermometers	Webster Thermometer Corp

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT:

Traps, strainers	Sarco Co
Lubricators	McCard Corp
Hot-water generator	American District Steam Co

CONTRACTORS:

Architects and engineers	Thomas, Jackson & Merrill
General contractors	Inga, Hayman Constr Co
Consulting engineers	Zurwath & Vintner
Plumbing and heating	C Wallace Plumbing Co
Electrical contractors	Superior Electric Co

packed up their belongings and moved to the new plant. One of the fellows was so impressed when he reached the "palace" he took off his shoes and tiptoed to the locker room.

Primary purpose of the new plant is to furnish steam, air and chilled water through a 6x4-ft, 1050-ft-long tunnel to a new dental college, the Truett Memorial Hospital, Baylor Hospital, Florence Maternity Hospital, a library building and a 5-story nurses' building.

The power plant houses three 3-drum water-tube boilers (see Equipment Table), equipped with automatic-control natural-gas burners plus manually-operated standby oil burners. Results have been first rate. Plant runs with a CO₂ charge of 8-10.5% burning natural gas.

Furnaces are solid-wall construction; no hot blowers are needed with natural gas. Inside walls were sprayed with a high-temperature, super-duty refractory insulating material that has worked out well. After the boilers put in a year on line it was assumed the walls had

expanded and cracks opened to the limit. We then applied a protective coating to the outside boiler settings, see photo of new boiler, p 105.

One of our troubles in the old plant had been pump-suction problems from too low a head. So this time we put an open feedwater heater, 69,000-lb-per-hr capacity, 25 ft above the pumps. In addition, automatic controllers hold the water level constant within the heater at a point well above this 25-ft level. The condensate pump takes its suction from a 6x12-ft surge tank that receives all pumped returns from the buildings.

Instrument Board. As you might guess, the new plant features all necessary instruments, see equipment table. It has two panelboards—a main one in the boiler room and a smaller one spotted near the turbines.

Water treatment, of course, receives full attention. Our water supply now comes from city mains. It is led through two sodium zeolite tanks to reduce its average incoming hardness of 5 gr per gallon to practically zero. About every

430,000 gal the zeolite has to be regenerated to keep it at top performance.

In addition to this pretreatment soda ash and trisodium phosphate is added to the boiler water. Sodium sulfite acts as a scavenger in the feedwater to remove any traces of oxygen left after the deaerating-heater stage.

Cooling towers get daily treatments of sodium hypochlorite and sodium bichromate. The sodium hypochlorite holds the algae and fungus in check and the sodium bichromate controls corrosion in the circulating-water lines. Cooling-tower water-basin level is lowered about halfway every three months; then is refilled with softened water from the zeolite unit. What's more, we use some softened water returning to the surge tank as a coolant in the air compressor aftercoolers.

All in all, Baylor's got a smooth-working plant that it's a pleasure to operate. So maybe the old nightmare did them a good turn. Without the experience it gave them, the new plant might not have been so complete.